

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 1, 1914

NUMBER 18

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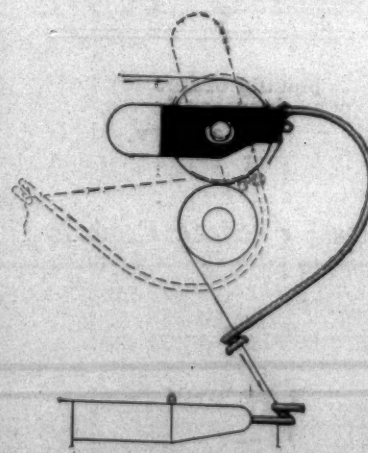
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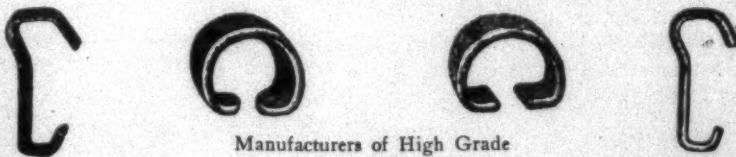
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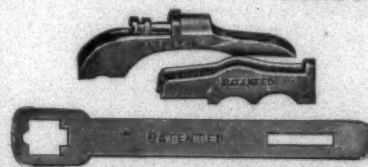
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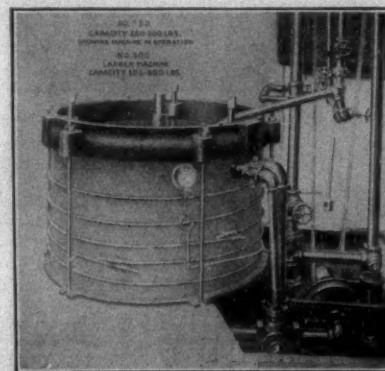


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 1, 1914

NUMBER 18

Cotton Goods Export Trade

Address of R. M. Odell before Cotton Manufacturers at Charlotte

I feel a natural hesitancy in giving information or offering suggestions to a body of men who have been engaged in cotton manufacturing and perhaps in export trade for many years, but it is the earnest hope of the Department of Commerce and of myself that I may be able to shed some new light on an old subject because of the opportunities that I have had of observing at first-hand the conditions which prevail in the foreign markets which I have visited. The Secretary of Commerce has, therefore, proposed to have me visit a number of the textile centers throughout the country in order that I may get in touch with you and discuss in an informal way the possibilities of increasing our trade in cotton goods.

There is unquestionably a sound reason for an optimistic view of the future of American cotton goods export trade. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the total exports of all kinds of manufactures from the United States amounted in value to over \$53,000,000,000 and exceeded the exports of any other year in the history of the country. It is true that the exports of piece goods showed a rapid decline following the years 1905-06, owing to the loss of considerable trade in China. It is worthy of note, however, that during the past five years our export of cotton piece goods has steadily grown, amounting in value to over \$30,000,000, in the fiscal year 1913 as compared with \$21,000,000 in 1909, an increase of over 30 per cent. It is a fact that it is probably not generally known that not even England showed a similar increase during a like period. My investigations during the past few years, I do not hesitate to say, have lead to a firm conviction that there are enormous possibilities for a further expansion of this trade if we will seriously set ourselves to the task and widen the range of fabrics which we offer to the foreign buyer in accordance with the requirements and conditions of the markets.

It is manifestly impossible to give you in a short talk a detailed analysis of the trade in the many countries which I have visited in the past year and I shall only point out the salient features and striking characteristics in each market, in

the hope that I may be able to arouse some interest in the possibilities which they present in the sale of our goods. In the reports which I have forwarded from time to time, and which can be obtained at a nominal cost from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, I have endeavored to present a clear picture of the conditions as I have found them and to suggest means for increasing our trade. I want to assure you that it has at all times been my serious purpose to conduct the work along as practical lines as possible, and to this end I hope that each of you will question me on any points on which you may desire information and which I may not bring out in the course of my remarks. This work which the Government has undertaken in behalf of the textile industry of the country can only be made of real value in proportion as the manufacturers themselves show their interest in it and avail themselves of the opportunity which it offers of giving them first-hand information in regard to the markets abroad in which they are seeking an outlet for their products.

The first country I visited on the trip from which I have just returned was Syria. This is one of the richest sections of the Turkish Empire and is a large purchaser of cotton goods. We have only an insignificant share of this trade, which amounts in value to over \$10,000,000 annually. Our failure to sell to Syria has been due to the fact that we do not make the class of goods in demand there. Grey goods are mainly cloths which have a woven colored head-end in each piece and other heavily sized goods. The printed shirtings and flannels, moreover, which have been a large sale in Syria, do not conform to similar fabrics which we manufacture. We sell some grey sheetings and drills in the country, but before we can hope to secure an appreciable amount of the trade we must supply the kinds of goods which make up the great bulk of the imports. It must be admitted, however, that no serious effort has been made by American manufacturers to introduce our lines, and if travelers should be sent out with a full line of samples, if fairly liberal terms could be offered to the reli-

able importers in the two chief cities of Beirut and Aleppo, our trade would undoubtedly increase. In view of the fact that my report on the Syrian market has already been published and copies of it are now available, it seems unnecessary to dwell at length on the possibilities which this country offers for the sale of American cotton goods. The samples which are on exhibition here today will give you a clear idea of the goods which are now in demand. The recent war in the Near East has resulted in a large influx of population into Asiatic Turkey and the market is certainly worthy of the study and attention of American cotton manufacturers.

Egypt and the Sudan, with cotton goods imports of over \$25,000,000 annually that are increasing very rapidly, also offer opportunities for American trade development, if we will make the goods which the people require. So little known are American goods in these markets that I encountered several merchants who professed their ignorance of the fact that there was a cotton textile industry in the United States and grey cloth is largely called "Manchester goods." In Egypt bleached shirtings, prints, piece dyed goods and T cloth, in the order named, are the principal lines sold and 80 per cent of them are imported from England, with smaller quantities from Italy, Austria, and other Continental countries. In the Sudan grey sheetings predominate and conditions are fairly favorable for the sale of American goods. As it is a comparatively new country, there are very few reliable firms and a considerable amount of the trade is through Egypt but direct trade is increasing and it is highly desirable that we enter the field before the goods of other countries become too strongly entrenched in the market.

After leaving the Sudan I spent sometimes in Aden, which is the principal distributing point for the trade of the Red Sea district, amounting in value to over \$4,000,000 annually. Here the character of the trade is radically different from that of Turkey, the Levant and Egypt, and from this point down to the Portuguese possessions in East Africa American goods are popular and we have a considerable share of

the trade. It was particularly interesting to see in many of the shops numerous grey sheetings that we manufacture in the South, mostly in North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. Our supremacy in this district is due partly to the fact that we were early in the field and that American brands are well known and are demanded by the natives. The grey goods sold are more purely sized than those used in Turkey and this is another important factor that has contributed to our success in this market. In the past three years the imports of American grey goods into Aden have nearly doubled in value. Our principal competitors are India and Italy but the native buyer generally prefers the American article because of its superiority and he will buy it so long as the margin of price between it and other goods is not too great. A fairly large quantity of the grey goods imported is dyed in native establishments and it is claimed that American goods, because they are free from heavy sizing, are best suited to this purpose. For a time our position as a principal supplier of grey goods in this market was seriously threatened by Italian grey cloth but the natives discovered the inferiority of the latter and turned again to the American. More recently, however, the Italian manufacturers have been shipping out better qualities and there is a rather general practice of imitating American brands, in order to make the native believe he is getting the genuine American cloth.

The grey sheetings sold in the Red Sea district are mostly 36 inches wide, 40 by 36 to 48 by 52 construction, and the weights are 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 3.90, 4.00 and 4.70 yard goods. The bales are packed 25 pieces of 30 yards each. Grey drills are taken in fairly large quantities, the 30 inch 2.85, 3.00 and 3.25 yard lines being the most popular. They are put up in 40 yard pieces with 15 pieces to the bale. Italy is our chief competitor in these goods and in order to show the extent to which the American brands are being imitated, I secured a sample of an Italian drill which I have with me here and on which the stamping is strikingly similar to the brand of a very popular drill from the United States.

(Continued on next page)

In addition to the grey sheetings and money to import via Aden and drills there are numerous other goods sold in the Red Sea markets, such as bleached shirtings, the so-called "kiloyes," which are a variety of grey sheetings, with wide colored borders and headings, white cheetees, tanjibs, mulls, prints, Turkey Red shirtings and several varieties of woven colored goods, known as sarongs, chadars and lungies, which are used principally by the Indian population. The natives in these countries appear to prefer to clothe themselves in gay colored garments when they can afford it. My observations of conditions and tendencies lead me to the firm conviction that the economic progress of the countries in the Red Sea district and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the people is likely to expand the market for colored and bleached goods. American manufacturers have heretofore practically confined themselves to the grey piece goods trade and, if we expect to continue to predominate in this market, it is well-nigh imperative that we widen the range of our fabrics in order to participate in the trade in those lines in which, up to the present time, we have had no share and have shown little interest, but which already make up over 30 per cent of the total in the aggregate.

Although Aden is the principal transshipping and distributing center in the Red Sea district, Abyssinia is the most important consuming market for the goods which are imported there, and, I, therefore, made a trip into the interior of that country. Lack of transportation facilities, the fact that it is completely shut in from the sea, and somewhat unstable political conditions have retarded the progress of Abyssinia, but rich agricultural and other natural resources and the gradual opening up of the country to trade and the civilizing influences of the West are causing a slow, but steady, development and nowhere is this more apparent than in the increasing consumption of cotton fabrics. The lines sold are practically the same as those that are imported at Aden. 30 inch 3.00, 3.25 and 3.50 yard grey sheetings (called "aboujedid" locally) are the most important weights in demand and by far the bulk of them come from the United States. There are no satisfactory statistics but the grey goods imports via Jibuti in French Somaliland, which is the chief port of entry and the terminus of a railway which is gradually being extended to Adis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, amounted to nearly \$2,000,000 in the year 1912 as compared with a little over \$1,000,000 in 1909 and the merchants whom I interviewed stated that over 50 per cent of these goods were American. Bleached and colored goods make up about 30 per cent of the total imports of cotton manufactures; although about 60 per cent of the trade at present is via Aden, there is a strong tendency among the importers and merchants toward direct connection with Europe and America for the purchase and sale of merchandise and Jibuti is one port in this district which threatens the supremacy of Aden. The dealers claim that it is a loss of time

where trans-shipment is necessary. A number of steamers plying between France, Germany and England and the Far East and East Africa now make Jibuti, a port of call and direct trade, is undoubtedly on the increase. Several cotton goods firms with branches in Manchester or in Europe have established themselves in Jibuti and the important cities in Abyssinia and are doing a direct trade without importing their supplies via Aden and it will be well for American manufacturers to watch very closely the changing conditions of the trade if we expect to meet the competition which threatens our present supremacy in this market.

During a period of three months, which I spent in East Africa, including British and German East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar, I had an opportunity to investigate a cotton goods trade valued at over \$7,000,000 annually and which has nearly doubled in the past three years. Grey goods, known locally as "Americani," and consisting chiefly of sheetings 36 inches wide, weighing from 3.25 to 6.15 yards per pound, make up more than half the total, and, as many of you know, we have for a long time dominated this trade as we have in the Red Sea district. During the year ending June 30, 1913, we exported unbleached goods to British East Africa to the value of \$796,000 as compared with \$330,000 in the fiscal year 1909. The conditions in these countries are very similar to those obtaining in the Red Sea district. The native always prefers American grey sheeting and he is willing to pay slightly more to get it but when the margin of the difference in the price of American and European goods became very wide there is an increased demand for the former. The prices are governed mainly by the American quotations, the stocks on hand, and the time of purchase. Frequently one importer may be able to sell a 3.50 or 4.00 yard sheeting at a lower price than his competitor because he made his contracts on a weak market. At the time I was in East Africa (April, May and June, 1913) 3.50 yard American goods were being bought at 6 1-2c. per yard, landed at Mombasa, without duty, which is 10 per cent ad valorem; the corresponding price for 3.00 yard goods was 5 1-2c. and for 5.00 yard goods 5c. England's share of the grey goods trade is insignificant and our chief competitors are India and Italy. India's goods are much inferior to the American and are only sold to a particular class of people, who demand a cheap article without regard to quality. Moreover a part of the grey goods credited to India are not grey sheetings in the ordinary meaning of that term, but are the so-called "chadders," a grey sheeting in pieces 8-10 yards, with grey corded or narrow colored stripes, gray tanjibs and other special lines. The Italian manufacturers, however, are really beginning to encroach on the monopoly which we have hitherto held in the grey goods trade. For example, the imports of Italian grey goods into British East Africa during the year ending March 31, 1913, were valued at \$212,000 as

compared with less than \$75,000 in the year immediately preceding. The quality of these goods is superior to those which are sold so largely in Turkey and the markets of the Near East, being more lightly sized, but they are not yet as purely as the American goods and are usually made of a somewhat lower grade of cotton. I also discovered that many of the Italian grey sheetings were being shipped out in pieces 28/29 yards with 30 laps, or folds, instead of thirty yards, the standard length of American goods. There is also considerable imitation of our brands which have been established in the country for years. The Italians are aided in their efforts to capture our trade by several firms who have branches in many of the important trading centers and by reason of the fact that for more than a year there has been a direct line of steamers with monthly sailings from Genoa and Naples to Mombasa, with calls at intermediate ports in the Italian possessions in Africa.

As in the Red Sea district, our own trade is confined to grey sheetings and drills and a few bleached drills. We have no appreciable share in supplying the white shirtings, printed and colored goods and blankets, which come mostly from England, Holland and Germany, and which are imported into all the East African markets, to the value of over \$1,000,000 annually. A description of these goods would be superfluous in view of the fact that I have with me a large number of samples showing the most important lines.

While up to the present time we have had a larger share of the total trade than any other country, we may find it difficult to hold this position unless we set about to broaden the lines of goods which we can supply. The development and increasing prosperity of these countries is more likely to cause a greater expansion in the consumption of bleached and colored goods. It should be emphasized that this is a rapidly expanding market and those who are earliest in the field will be more strongly entrenched in the market. It would be much easier to get our line of goods introduced now than later and the history of trade in East Africa is a striking indication of what can be done by American manufacturers if they will set about seriously to capture a share of the trade in lines which they have hitherto left untouched.

Although at the risk of referring to a time-worn subject and one which is frequently exaggerated in importance, I feel that my remarks on the trade of East Africa would be incomplete if I failed to draw your attention to the criticisms that I heard among the dealers of the condition in which American goods frequently reach their destination. Unquestionably the packing of American goods shipped to East Africa is not what it should be considering the long distance they must go and unless improved upon it may later prove a serious menace to our trade. The dealer who receives one bale of cloth that has been damaged through insecure packing may not complain, he may accept several

such bales without protest, but in time he is likely to become dissatisfied and turn to another quarter for his purchases if he can possibly get what he wants there. I was watching the unloading of a steamer from Europe in an East African port one afternoon during which time I observed 25 bales of American sheetings that were being brought out of the hold of the ship of which six had the burlap ends practically torn entirely off and four others had lost several of the ropes that had been used for strapping and were almost on the point of losing their outside coverings. At the same time some German cotton goods were being unloaded and every bale was securely wrapped with a good quality of burlap, bound with broad iron bands and strips of wood were placed under each band at the point where it turned at right angles in order to distribute the pressure and prevent the bands from cutting through the burlap. The contrast between the two lots of goods, one from America and the other from Germany, was most striking. It should be remembered that American cotton goods shipped to East Africa are subjected to much more wear and tear than those which come from Europe and more secure than the latter in order to come through intact. All goods from the United States must be transhipped once and sometime twice before reaching Mombasa. There are no piers at the latter port nor at Kilindini the other harbor near by and the bales must be lifted out of the hold of the vessel and dumped in a hurried and careless manner into a lighter or sail boat. After landing they must be carried on a dory or on the backs of natives who are inclined to handle them very roughly to the warehouse of the importer or of the government. But most of the goods imported are reshipped to the interior or to Uganda or ports of German East Africa on Lake Victoria Nyanza. In the rainy season there is also danger of damage from water. English and continental bales are usually lined with oilcloth or waterproof paper but American goods have only a very thin paper lining and seldom more than 7 1-2 or 8 oz. burlap as compared with 12 oz. burlap that is mainly used on bales coming from other countries.

The marking of American bales is also far from what it should be and often the marks are so indistinct that it is difficult for the importer to identify them when they arrive or when he desires to get a certain bale out of his warehouse. The chief fault is that too small letters are used and they become easily blurred. The remedy is an easy one and lies in the use of larger stencils and a good quality of ink. German bales are usually marked with letters or figures 5 or 6 inches long while those on American bales are seldom more than two inches. I was told by one of the importers that American bleached drills are often damaged either through the breaking of the case, in which they are always packed, or owing to the fact that the case is too large for its contents. The bleached drills are usually packed 20 pieces in a single

(Continue on Page 8)

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Care and Operation of Roving Frames

Number Thirty-One.

Under the head of this contest we class slubbers, intermediates, fly frames and jacks, which are considered generally to be the most complicated machines in the carding department. Some makes of machines are superior to others, but they will with the proper care and attention do what the makers claim for them. When these machines are properly understood by the fixers and operatives, they will run well on any class of work suited to the size and space.

In fitting or setting up fly frames, see that all sampsons are in line, true, level and plumb, as easy smooth running depends on this. If the frame is found at any time to be out of level, it should be given attention at once. The bolsters and steps would be set, if adjustable, to the space given the machine. For example, if the machine is a 5 1-2 in. space, the spindles should measure 5 1-2 inches from center to center. Fixers should use a gauge when replacing a broken bolster. This applies when replacing any part. After the frame is properly set up, see that the roving guides get the proper traverse. Before starting, fill the teeth of all gears with heavy grease or tallow, especially the spindle and bobbin shaft gears, and bearing on shafts. The casings should be taken off and the gears cleaned twice a year, and bearings filled with good heavy grease, and a small quantity put in the teeth of all spindle and bobbin shaft gears. Before starting a fly frame, see that bobbins are properly calipered and reject any that vary from the standard. This will insure even tension and no variation at this point. If we have a bobbin the standard diameter of which is 1 1-2 and from 5 to 20 per cent have a diameter of 1 5-8 in., to get the stretch we have $3.1416 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 4.7124$ ins., the circumference, and $3.1416 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 5.1152$ ins. $5.1152 - 4.7124 = .4028$ ins. stretch in every wrap on the 1 1/2 in. bobbin, a fraction more than 1/4 in. If our frame is a 6 in. traverse and 34 wraps per inch, we have $4.7124 \times 204 = 961.3296$ and $5.1152 \times 204 = 1043.5008$. $1043.5008 - 961.3296 = 82.2712$ ins. stretch on the large bobbin with the traverse traveling only 6 inches. With such variation in diameter it is impossible to get even numbers and good running work. The shell front rolls should be calipered and those of equal diameter used on the same arbors.

The middle rolls should be set to a distance from the center to cen-

ter equal to 1-16 in. greater than the length of fibre being used. The distance from center to center of back and middle roll is generally 1 1-2 in. and should not be changed unless the fibre is longer than 1 1-4 inch. To find the draft of any frame obtain the constant number by multiplying together the crown gear, back roll gear, and diameter of front in 1-8 in., and dividing by the product of the front roll gear multiplied by the diameter of back roll in 1-8 in. Suppose we have a frame geared as follows: Crown gear 100, back roll gear 56, front roll 1 1-8 in., front roll gear 37, back roll 1 1-4 in.

Example:

$$\frac{100 \times 56 \times 9}{57 \times 8} = 170.27 \text{ constant.}$$

The constant number divided by the desired draft will give the gear and vice versa. This rule applies to all frames.

The twist constant and turns per inch are found by multiplying together all the driven gears for a dividend and the drivers for a divisor, the quotient being the twist constant. If our frame has 130 front roll gear, 39 cone shaft gear, 53 driving shaft gear, 44 spindle gear, driven gears, and 75 cone shaft driving gear, 33 spindle shaft driving gear, 23 spindle toe gear, and 1 1-8 in. front roll, the result would be:

$$\frac{130 \times 39 \times 53 \times 44 \times x}{71 \times x \times 33 \times 23 \times 3.53} = 62.26 \text{ c'nt.}$$

The standard for twist is 1.20 times the square root of the hank roving. This does not mean that we are to use standard twist at all times for all kinds of cotton. The better the fibre is carded the less twist will be required. I have used 1.50 to 1.60 times the square for fiber averaging one inch in length. But this depends on the size of the hank roving. If the fiber is longer less twist must be used. Always use sufficient twist to prevent roving breaking back on any machine. The tension and lay gear are practical features of every fly frame. Among the many rules and tables given by builders, there are none that give a specific hank. However, they may be theoretically correct, but we find it necessary to use the gears which will give results regardless of theory. During damp weather, it is necessary to change the tension, but on a warm day the change is the reverse. Quite often lay and tension, if the lay is too close, the bobbins will get larger the faster the cone belt is moved. If a larger tension gear is put on, the ends will run

slack when the bobbins are empty and gradually get tighter as they fill. The only way to remedy the trouble is to put on a larger lay gear. If the lay or wraps are too wide, the ends will run slack as the bobbins fill.

Operatives should not be allowed to tinker with tensions. See that you have the right gears and keep them on. Take out the front shell rolls, remove the shells and wipe the oil from the arbors once each week. Oil arbors and replace the shells Monday morning of each week. Never leave front rolls with weight on rolls from Saturday to Monday. Pick spindles once a day, preferably during the evening. Oil bolster first doff in the morning. Pick cotton off flyers every doff. Have a good system for oiling and a careful man to do the work, and the fixing jobs will be fewer and far between. A good rule is to oil the fast running parts twice each day, such as jack shaft, intermediates, etc., compounds and medium speed shafts, once, and the slow running shafts once each week. Do not allow long splicing while the frames are being creeled. The ends should be spliced together with nothing hanging over the doubling. When an end begins to run slack because singling or doubling has been pulled off, and caused the bobbin to be smaller, do not allow the finger to take one wrap to counteract the difference, for it will produce a tangled bobbin every time. It is better to break back the end until the doff is finished than have waste.

Never allow a doubling to pass as it will go into the yarn and often spoil the leather rolls in splicing and make seconds in the cloth. Singling will not run off the bobbin but it is better to stop them before they leave the frames. While creeling frames there will be found more or less black lumps of oily fiber sticking to the roving. Teach the operatives to pick those off as they creel. They generally drop out and off the bobbins and do very little damage unless permitted to go through into the yarn or roving. Keep the top and bottom clearers clean as little particles of clearer waste often cause ends to break and make defective yarn.

Do not allow your operatives to form the habit of twisting the end like a string while splicing the ends. Put in just enough twist to hold the end together until the end is pieced up. Sometimes certain help forms a habit of wetting the finger to splice the ends. This is unnecessary and will ruin the leather rolls every

time it is practiced. If the habit is not corrected, stop the hand from work.

Have all steel rolls cleaned not less than once a week. Any accumulation around the middle or back rolls will cause some variation and means trouble for some one if allowed to run to excess. Have backs cleaned once each day and ends of frames not less than four times. The bobbin and carriage casing about twice. Do not use bobbins that fit the bobbin gears so tight that they constantly stick or jerk out the gear and tear the case. Never allow frames to run with bolsters broken. Always replace as quickly as possible. Spindles should be taken out and bolsters swabbed out clean when spindles show that they need it.

Flyers, after running a few years collect a deposit of dirt, dust and oil in the top and retard the passage of the end through the hole. These should be kept clean, or when found full of dirt, stop the frame and clean the set.

Never allow the help to break pieces out of creels and cut them off the bobbins, as such slack ends give more waste and injures the bobbins. Take off all old clearer cloth and replace with new as they become worn or dirty. Wipe roll beams every doff.

It may take time to get a good system on frames, but as in other things, never let up on the little things. Post Vidi.

Number Thirty-Two.

This subject, the care and operation of roving frames is an extensive problem, and should be dealt with accordingly.

I will begin by dealing with the first word in this subject, "Care."

When we speak of roving frames we mean slubbers, intermediates, speeders and jacks, and when we use the word care, we mean the attention that should be given the aforesaid roving frames. All frames are supposed to be erected, lined and leveled, and in good condition to begin with. To take the proper care of these frames they should be looked after in various ways. First they should be carefully oiled once each day. All fast gears, meaning all gears on jack shaft, bobbin shaft, in head-end gear box, top and bottom rail, top cone shaft, bottom cone twin gear, etc. All slow parts should be oiled twice each week, with heavy loom oil, or good engine oil. Steps should be oiled once each month. Mantles or arbors should

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be oiled every two weeks, using a good non-fluid oil on same. They should be taken out and wiped clean every two weeks. Oil should be applied on Monday morning, and frames started immediately.

So much has been said about how to set rolls that I think it is useless to mention it, as roll setting depends on the cotton being used, drafts, etc.

Bottom rolls should be taken out and cleaned twice each year. Flutes on the same should be cleaned carefully. Each joint should be examined and all that are worn should be repaired. All stands should be reset and tightened up. A good lubricant should be used, placing a little on top of each roll after being replaced.

Top rolls should be gone over by a section man each Monday morning, and all bad rolls taken out and replaced by new ones.

Back or solid rolls should be replaced every six months by selecting the best from the middle and back placing them on back row and putting new ones on the middle row.

To take good care of a roving frame, speed should not be excessive.

The best results in my experience have been received from the following speeds: Slubber flyers should run 750 R. P. M.; intermediates 950, speeders 1,250, jacks 1,350. Excessive speed is detrimental to any piece of machinery.

The section man should be required to go over frames once each week and see that all gears are set properly, tightening all loose bolts as a small job like this saves a big one later.

So much for care of roving frames. Now as to operation. The very best help should be selected. They should be taught allegiance and obedience, in a kind way.

Quality and production are the two essential things in the operation of a roving frame. All help should be taught to make good work. Badly pieced ends on slubbers cause trouble on intermediates and the same from intermediates to speeders. In piecing ends just enough twist should be allowed to get roving through the flyer, wrapping three times around presser, thereby saving a tangled bobbin of roving.

Frame hands should be required to clean their top rolls once each day; pick spindles and clean backs once each day. Guides should be wiped twice each day, top clearers picked four times per day.

In creeling, frame hands should be taught to piece their ends even. All roving should be pulled from the bobbin instead of cut. All skewers with blunt ends or nails driven in ends should be discarded and replaced with new ones.

All roving should be marked, one color for each set to find where bad work is coming from. Frame hands should be required to oil spindles and bobbin gears once each day.

Care should be taken in doffing to see that flyers are all placed down firmly on top of spindle, and that ends are wrapped the correct number of times around presser, thereby insuring a good firm bobbin of roving.

Section men should be required to look over each frame once per month and see that tension is right at beginning of set. Should the cone belt be shifted back too far the result will be stretched roving. All new bobbins should be calipered. Those that are above or below size should be discarded.

Endless cone belt with rider should be run on all frames as broken cone belts cause lots of trouble. Frame hands should never be

allowed to doff a frame and start a new set with ends broken back.

In a mill with forty frames and one spindle stopped to the frame an enormous amount of production is lost.

In conclusion, will say, that there are many things that will be of benefit to the care and operation of roving frames if I had room to mention them in this article.

Learner.

Number Thirty-Three.

In taking up the discussion on the care and operation of roving frames, I will divide the subject into two parts: first, the care of the frames, and second, the operation of the frames.

(1) In discussing the care of the frames we will presume that the frames have been properly set up and are ready for the stock. All fast running parts of the frame, including the front roll, should be oiled daily by a painstaking and competent man (not a boy). If the frame is new I would advise that the compound jack shaft, top cone, head end, bobbin shaft and head end spindle shaft bearings be oiled daily. Oil all intermediate gear studs twice daily, until the frame is thoroughly limebered up. Oil slow motions three times a week. Spindle and bobbin tube gears should be oiled daily. Shell rolls should be mopped out and the mantles wiped clean with and oiled with a good heavy oil every three weeks. Every overseer should have regular times for cleaning all machines. Bobbin rail box and spindle rail box should be thoroughly cleaned every six months and new grease put in all open shaft bearings.

While cleaning, he should have a competent man to examine all spindles and bobbin gears to see that they are all properly set, and also see that the spindles are properly lined and plumbed. A few spindles out of line or plumb will cause the frames to run hard, which wastes power and causes a loss in production. All spindles should be taken out once a year and bolsters thoroughly cleaned, all the worn ones removed and replaced with new ones. All gears that have broken teeth should be replaced by new ones. I am coming now to the most important part of all—the cleaning of the steel rolls. The bottom rolls on the slubber should be taken out every six months, the stands scraped to remove all cakes of hard dirt, necks of rolls cleaned and all worn necks repaired. The flutes should be cleaned with card clothing. This applies to top and bottom. The top roll should be taken out every three months and both rolls cleaned with card clothing. The flutes of the front roll, top and bottom, should be cleaned once a week. This applies to metallic rolls. The intermediate, speeder and jack frame roll should be cleaned twice a year the same as on the slubber. While rolls are out, the stands should be examined to see there are no loose or worn ones. The roll gears should be examined, loose ones tightened and worn ones removed. In putting the rolls back in place, great care should be taken that all rolls bottomed in each stand and that no stands are binding on rolls. All roll gears should be gone over once a week to see that none have moved from their proper setting. The rolls of the intermediate, speeder and jack should be gone over weekly and examined, and bad ones removed. Shell rolls should be sized and paired off so as to get rolls of the same size on each mantle.

Care should be taken in getting the right twist, lay and tension on all classes of work.

I will now proceed to the operation of the frame. The operator should, by all means, keep the frame as clean as possible all the time. (Show me a hand that keeps his frames clean and I will show you a first-class frame hand.) Clearers should be picked four times a day, roller beams wiped off as often, and spindles picked once a day. Head should be brushed off and carriage cleaned morning and afternoon. Brush the backs three times a week and clean the rolls twice a week. Clean the compound and all box gears once a week. In creeling the slubber or fine frame, all drawing or roving should be pieced so as to prevent lumps or doubling in the yarn. In putting up ends on any frame, the hard twisted part that has been rolled in the hand should be broken off to prevent hard ends in the next process. In closing I want to mention a few more things relative to the care of the frame. All gearings should be examined once a month, and all worn gears removed. This does not apply to spindle or bobbin gear. Every two or three years the frames should be gone over and leveled and lined.

Alabama.

Number Thirty-Four.

The writer of this article will not confine himself to any one make of frames, taking it for granted that all are good when properly taken care of, but will give opinion basing it on my past experience. For the care and operation of roving frames, that is slubbers, intermediate, roving and jack frames the slubber comes first as it is the coarsest roving frame and is made to take the drawing from cams and deliver it on bobbins, at the same time drawing it down to a smaller proportion putting it in shape for the intermediate. This frame should be lined to the main line shaft and all the frames should be lined at the same line to insure the belts running on the pulleys right. It is the duty of the overseer to see that all gears are properly set on a new frame and have all his fast running gears well greased before starting, also leave off all your casing until you have examined all gears to see that it is not cutting or jumping up from being set too deep in gear. After you have run the frame a little while start in a few ends, say one-half dozen, all along the frame get your traverse set right to build your roving with in a 1-4 inch frame top and bottom of bobbin. It is the duty of overseer to see that everything about the frame is oiled and has on the right gears to produce the hank roving desired. He should also see that he is not overdrafted on this machine. In the opinion of the writer

ter the slubber should never have a draft over 4 inches, and of course the carder should see that he has on the proper lay tension and taper gears to build a nice snug bobbin. In leaving this frame, there should be a frame tender left on it and instructed by the overseer particularly if it happens to be a new frame because they are more than likely to give some trouble in one way or another.

I will next take up the intermediate frame. This frame is constructed to take the roving from the bobbins delivered from the slubbers and to reduce it in size putting it in shape for the roving frame which is the next in process at the same time doubling it two in one. This frame should have practically the same care as the slubber and be lined to the main shaft and well leveled.

The creels should be set so as not to give the tender any trouble in creeling and at the same time be constructed so as to make it snug and substantial. The overseer should see that he has right gears to produce the hank roving desired, and that all gears have as much attention as the slubber and should not be allowed to draw over 5 ins. On leaving this frame instruct your tender same as you did on the slubber, and see that he does not make any hard-ends. Never allow your tender to twist coarse roving when he puts up an end. For coarse roving, such as slubber and intermediate will not stand to be twisted without making hard ends and the carder should know the fruits of such work.

Next I will take up the roving frame. This is a frame similar to the intermediate in construction and is working to produce practically the same results. To give the stock in process more doubling making the work more even, at the same time drawing it down in smaller proportions, the overseer should see that this frame has the same care in every way as the slubber and intermediate has had, and the more particular he is as the roving becomes finer, the better results he will obtain. In the opinion of the writer, the overseer can not be too particular in giving his frame tenders instructions about proper handling of the work while in process in the roving frames, as well as other machines. The spindles, the bobbin gears, as well as the rolls, should have the attention of the overseer at all times and never allow any hands to miss oiling these parts at the proper time. The draft of a roving frame should be 6 inches.

I will next devote my attention to the jack frames. This frame is similar in construction to the roving frame and is built to perform the same duties as the other frames, only, to give more doubling, and at the same time reducing the work in

A prize of \$2.00 will be given to the first man who guesses the article that wins first prize. No one will be allowed more than two guesses.

Guessing Blank.

I guess that the article signed _____ will win first prize in the contest for the best practical article on "Care and operation of Roving Frames."

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proportion, and as this is the last frame in process of carding, I will suggest that the overseer sees that this frame has the same care as the others have had, and to see that his jacks are producing the proper hank roving to be made. At the same time he should see that he has good skilled tenders, and some that have quality as well as the quantity at heart. After this frame has had the attention of the overseer and his gears are right, the draft being not over 7 inches, he should see that his work is coming from all the frames in first class condition. If he will see that all top and bottom rolls are set properly for the staple cotton in process, and that his drafts do not exceed those stated in this article, and that his cleaning is done properly, also the oiling, he will not have much trouble in the operation of his roving frames. Some carders will allow their section men to pull out tight spindles with the flyer. I have seen it done where they would twist the flyer all out of shape and at the same time get it out of balance, causing it to vibrate, and of course, this will in a very short time wear the spindles flat sided. The overseer should not have his tight spindles pulled out this way but have a bar of steel with a hole the size of spindle with a set screw to tighten. This will save your flyers and lots of other trouble. There are some carders that will allow the spindles to become corroded or rusted on top. This will cause your frame hand to twist and pull the flyers out of balance and can be stopped by having your frame hand to clean them off and oil them on top when he oils his spindles. It has been the custom of the writer to give a hand two frames on coarse work, such as slubbers and intermediates and to have him pick his clearers four times each day and clean around his stands and roller beams twice. I also have him pick his spindles and clean off both rails twice each day, and clean out back rolls three times a week, oiling his spindles top, back and middle rolls three times a week. I do not consider that this is enough on coarse frames but it is a very hard matter to get it done this often. As a rule, the hands are not quick to learn it is to their advantage to keep their frames clean. I have my top rolls cleaned each day and have this done before they are oiled. The roving, jack frame hands and intermediate hands do the same cleaning as the slubber hands. But I have the spindles on the intermediate frames oiled the first doff each morning.

My reason for oiling the spindles so often is on account of the speed at which they run, but the rolls are oiled the same. I have my bobbin and spindle shaft oiled three times each week, and I keep in addition to this, some heavy grease in the bearings. My lifting shafts are oiled on Monday, and all the heads are oiled once each day, except the very fast parts. These I have oiled twice. After an overseer has his frames started in good shape, he should look after his oiling close, for oil is much cheaper than roving frames. While my rules for cleaning and oiling may not suit some, in my opinion it is necessary to oil and clean as above stated in order to keep the frames in good condition. The writer has been in some card rooms before now, and has seen the ends of creels all cut up with pocket knives. This should not be allowed, not that it would hurt the roving of the frame so much, but is a bad thing to have when there are other things to cut on that would damage the work. Say, the same hand

would take his knife and cut off roving then he has done some damage in more than one way—he has not only damaged the bobbin but he has also damaged the work, and in my opinion this is one thing every carder should look after and not allow any one to use a knife to cut off roving. My experience has taught me that if you allow the hands to cut just one half layer on the bobbin it will not be long before he is cutting off more.

In closing this article I will say that if the above rules are put into effect in the care and operation of roving frames and the drafts are the same, say for slubbers a draft of 4 inches, for intermediates 5 inches, and roving frames 6 inches with a 7 inch draft, and on the jack frames, the man in charge will always have first class work. Some overseers will over draft one machine in order to help out another. It would be better for the mill to buy a new frame than to disarrange his drafts. I have seen overseers that would have some sorry hand on a roving frame and get behind them to go to work and take out twist in order to speed up his frame roll so he could get more hanks. These are poor carders as well as the frame hand, and the thing he should do is to figure out what the frame should do, then if the hand is not capable of giving results, change the hand and not the twist year for a carder can do himself lots of harm as well as the spinner by getting his twist all disarranged. The same thing applies to the lay gear as well as the tension, and the overseer should get these right and let them stay that way. If he will do so he will have little trouble in this part of his room. J. E. S.

Cotton Goods Export Trade.

(Continued from Page 4)

tier but there is often five or six inches of space between the top of the case and the top of the pile. The moving of the cloth back and forth when it is being handled sometimes causes the case to break very easily or else the pieces are badly wrinkled and given an unattractive appearance, because of the "play" they have in the case.

The actual complaints with regard to the packing of American cotton goods are not numerous as yet, but I was assured that trouble would be likely to arise on this score if steps were not taken to remedy the existing defects long the lines suggested. The exercise of a little care in the sewing, strapping and marking of the bales and the expenditure of a few cents on each bale for heavier burlap would absolutely remove all grounds for complaint and forestall any trouble in the future. It must not be supposed that our competitors have quietly given over the grey goods trade to American manufacturers. On the contrary they are striving constantly to secure a stronger foothold in the market and they are likely to point out the defects in our methods of packing and the damage to the goods which naturally results to the detriment of American trade and to the encouragement of their own.

I believe that Africa presents greater possibilities for the development of cotton goods trade than any other continent in the world. It must be remembered that there are millions of the natives who still go about unclothed but who are

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gradually beginning to adopt some style of dress as the light of civilization is being brought into the jungles and wilds of the dark continent. In this connection I think it will be interesting to quote from the annual report of the Director of Customs of British East Africa, in which he says:

"The trade in cotton goods is still in its infancy. British East Africa has a population of more than three million natives most of whom, until quite recently, went about unclothed. The majority still adhere to the primeval customs in the matter of clothing, the Kavirondo tribe, numbering over one million, being the most conservative in this respect. The wealth of the native tribes, is however increasing year by year and it is only to be expected that enhanced prosperity, coupled with the spread of civilization will in a short time engender a desire to adopt a state of life similar to that of other human beings; in fact, the Kikuyus have already begun to purchase cotton goods and are becoming alive to the fact that they possess the wherewithal to obtain what they require whether it be blankets, wraps or more elaborate clothing. The present trade is bound to expand enormously in a few years' time."

C. B. Skipper Killed by Street Car.

C. B. Skipper, one of the best-known cotton mill men in the South, was instantly killed by a street car at the Seaboard Air Line passenger station in Charlotte on Christmas night.

The accident occurred almost directly opposite the eastern terminus of the depot and at the bottom of a high embankment. A First Ward car, headed west and bound for Independence Square after its circuitous trip, was within 25 yards of the point at which a stop is made and, according to the statement of the motorman, it was slowing down for that purpose.

What happened no one saw except the motorman and it occurred in the twinkling of an eye. "Something seemed to roll off the side of the hill onto the track," said the motorman, "I couldn't see him until we were on him and didn't even know whether it was a man or not. He may have come down the hill or he may have been merely leaning up against and standing near the track."

In the space of half a length, the car was derailed. The body of Mr. Skipper, whose identity was not discovered until an hour later, was found to be caught fast by the front motor, and he was dead. Evidently he missed the fender, entirely, only to be struck later by the casing guards of the motor and crumpled up.

It was necessary to jack up the derailed car, before the body could be extricated, which was not accomplished for about 25 minutes after the tragedy occurred. The body was found to be badly mutilated. It was carried to an undertaker's establishment where it was later identified.

Mr. Skipper was one of the ablest

cotton mill superintendents that the South has known and was for many years superintendent of the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills. Last year he associated himself with the Thayer Mfg. Co. at Paw Creek, N. C., but resigned when the company was reorganized.

Lately he had purchased half interest in the Brevard (N. C.) Cotton Mills and was to take charge on Jan. 1st as president and manager of the mill.

No information can be obtained relative to how he happened to be at the S. A. L. depot or how the accident occurred as no one is known to have been with him or to have seen him at an hour near the time of the accident.

Funeral services were conducted in Charlotte and attended by a large number of friends. The body was later carried to Baltimore, Md., for burial. Mr. Skipper is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

Genl. Supt. H. H. Boyd Gives Dinner

On the night before Christmas H. H. Boyd, general superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, gave an elaborate dinner to all the superintendents and overseers of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company including Mill No. 5 at Pineville. All were present except one master mechanic, who was ill, and a very enjoyable time was reported.

On the night previous J. H. Bagwell, overseer of weaving at Mill No. 4, gave a dinner to his second hands and loom fixers in appreciation of their faithful work.

Big Orders for Draper Looms.

"That an ill wind can blow somebody good is illustrated by conditions in the mill machinery business at the moment. The New England cotton mills as a rule have received but few new orders in the recent past and have been cutting into old bookings, but as the textile business proper has declined, that of the biggest mill machinery maker, the Draper Co., has increased, until Draper is now actually sold ahead for six months, or into May.

"The active business which Draper is having and which constitutes in itself one of the brightest spots in a generally gloomy New England industrial situation may be explained solely by the fact that old-line cotton mills have found it necessary to cut down expenses and to reduce manufacturing costs if they are to meet competition. The efficient Northrop loom is recognized as a sure means of reducing cotton manufacturing costs and it is, therefore, being ordered in wholesale quantities.

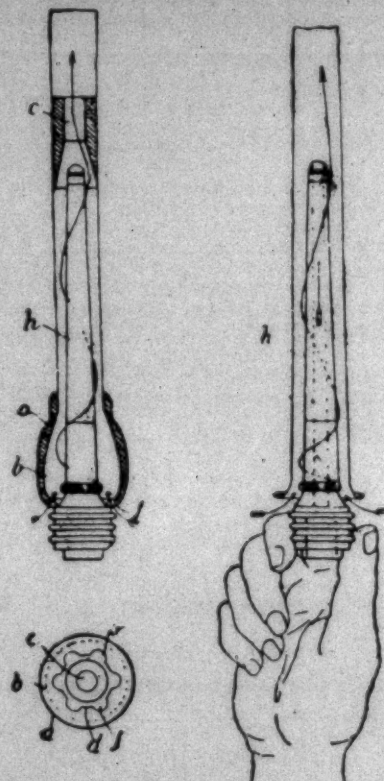
"Proof that the Draper Co. has been peculiarly profiting through the less rosy prospects for the cotton mills and necessity for economy is that the rest of its lines are absolutely flat. Of course, the bulk of Draper's business is in the manufacture of the Northrop loom, so that from the standpoint of earnings the activity is where it counts."

—Boston News Bureau.

Yarn Residue on Bobbins.

In automatic looms considerable difficulty is involved in the removal of yarn residues from the bobbins if such removal is to be effected without damaging the paper or wood. An American inventor relates to an appliance for obviating this difficulty.

A tubular device is adapted to fit over the spool and to be connected to an air pump, so that the yarn residues are sucked off; R designates a slightly coned tube connected to a pump, and of larger diameter than the spool B, which is inserted into it. The stream of air sucked through



the annular space between the tube and spool clears the latter of the yarn residue thereon. To prevent the bulging of the yarn produced by the action of the air current in drawing it off, obstructing the passage through the tube and stopping the winding, the appliance comprises a suction head A shaped to form a cavity B at the part where the bulge of the yarn occurs, and the tube is contracted at C, at the spot where the yarn passes off the spool H, so that at this part there is an acceleration of the air current, whereby obstruction of the yarn in course of winding is prevented. The part A has an inwardly directed rim D, adapted to abut against the spool or spindle, and having channels F for the passage of the air. The suction head can thus be firmly seated without obstructing the passage of the air.—Cotton Factory Times.

Young Choristers Sing Old Carols.

In the fashion of "ye olden tyme" a band of youthful choristers went from house to house in the villages of the Capital City and Richland Mills Christmas morning singing carols and carrying the message of the day direct to the hearts and homes of the people. Green caps and red and green boutonnieres gave a holiday appearance to the

boys and girls, who under the leadership of one of the welfare workers of the village, entered into the spirit of the occasion and sang with a good cheer from 9:30 until 11:30 in the morning—greeted everywhere by applause and every evidence of approval.

At their twice-a-week story house and sewing classes the young people have been rehearsing the old favorites which tell the story of Christmas in song and doubtless the pretty observance of this year will ripen into a custom.—Columbia State.

Attempt to Wreck Mill Store.

An attempt to wreck the Saxon mill store at 9 o'clock last Saturday night by means of a dynamite explosion aroused the entire village and when Manager Gregory and several clerks of the store appeared on the scene it was discovered that the building had been severely jarred and 16 panes in the front windows shattered. Lying near by was found bits of fuse which led the authorities to believe that the work was done by men and not boys who were bent on doing serious injury to the property. Every effort is being made to make arrests in the case.

Supt Warner Entertains.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., H. W. Warner, the superintendent of the Ivy Mill, Hickory, N. C., gave his overseers a bountiful supper, consisting of edibles and delicacies too numerous to mention. The men were: G. T. Barger, carder; B. D. Abernethy, spinner; J. M. Freeman, weaver; T. J. Leonard, cloth room; J. B. Clay, master mechanic. It was unanimously voted by the men that this was the best supper that either one of them had ever attended.

On the evening of the 23rd, the overseers presented Mr. Warner a handsome office chair, which he appreciated very much. In a few well chosen words the chair was presented to him in his office, and Mr. Warner was deeply moved by the spirit which prompted the act. He has been here only half the year, and, of course, was much surprised with the gift.

Christmas at Kannapolis.

T. P. Moose and F. C. Gilliam, overseer and second hand, respectively, each were the recipient of beautiful Christmas presents from the employees in the spinning room of Cannon Mill No. 1, over which they have the oversight. Mr. Moose received a beautiful gold Masonic emblem ring, and Mr. Gilliam a handsome gold watch chain with an I. O. O. F. emblem charm.

E. M. Spry, overseer of the cloth room, treated the hands in his department Saturday morning to a box of fine large oranges, but they had a nice present ready for him, which was a toilet set.

T. L. Saunders, overseer of the carding and spinning rooms in the Patterson Mill, and who leaves soon to take charge of a couple of mills at Morganton, was remembered by the hands in his departments with two Christmas presents, a fountain pen and a gold watch chain.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 1

C. B. Skipper.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account of the tragic death of C. B. Skipper on Christmas night.

He was a personal friend of the editor of this journal and during the past year had been a frequent caller at our office; in fact, only a few days before his death came to show us the contract under which he had purchased a half interest in the Brevard Cotton Mills and tell us of his plans for enlarging the plant.

We have often heard Mr. Skipper rated as the ablest cotton mill superintendent in the South and there can be no doubt that he was at least entitled to a place in the front rank.

While he had his weaknesses, as have all of us, there were many things to admire about him and his example in many respects is well worth following.

We have never known a superintendent who took more interest in training young men or more pride in their success than Mr. Skipper. Some of the foremost superintend-

ents in the South today learned the business under him and he always wished them well. He never knew what it was to be jealous of the success of others.

Those who have followed the career of C. B. Skipper noted that he seldom discharged an overseer. Where other men would lose patience and discharge a man when things went wrong, Mr. Skipper would work with him and show him how to overcome his defects and he developed many good overseers out of apparent failures.

Death came to him suddenly and terribly and we feel that we have lost a good friend.

New Child Labor Law in North Carolina.

M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, has written to Superintendent of Education of the different counties in North Carolina regarding the child labor law enacted by the last legislature which goes into effect with the new year. They were notified because under the law any children working in the mills against the provision of the law are to be reported to the so-

licitor for attention. "This law," Mr. Shipman writes "as finally enacted was not opposed by the representatives of the manufacturers and there should be little difficulty in securing their co-operation in the effort to bring about a strict enforcement of it.

"In handing you this law, I wish to assure you that this department will be pleased to aid in bringing about a proper respect for it by employer, employe, parent, or guardian and the public generally. I take it that you are sufficiently interested in the education of the children of your county to see that their minds are not dwarfed by confinement at a tender age, nor their health impaired by premature employment and long hours of service.

"On January 1, 1914, you become the factory inspector, as well as the superintendent of schools, of your county. This is an added responsibility of deep significance, but I feel that you will fully measure up to the new standard set for you by the general assembly. Strength to your arm and may glorious results crown your efforts.

"Assuring you of the hearty co-operation of this department at any time it may be needed, and with best wishes, I am."

The act prohibits a child under 12 from working in factories or manufacturing establishments, and none between 12 and 13 to work in a factory except as an apprentice and only after having attended school four months in the preceding 12 months. No person under 16 is permitted to work in a mill, factory or manufacturing establishment between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. No child under 16 being allowed to work at night, nor a child under 13 allowed to work in the day in a mill, factory or manufacturing plant, without a certificate from the parent or guardian showing name and age, and when under 12 it must be shown that there has been school attendance for four months out of the preceding 12. Violations by employers is made a misdemeanor.

Commercial Agent R. M. Odell Visits Mill Centers.

Commercial Agent R. M. Odell, of the Department of Commerce, who is just back from an investigation of the cotton goods trade of Africa, is now visiting the cotton manufacturing centers of the South for the purpose of giving information to the cotton manufacturers.

He was in Charlotte on Monday of this week and was met at the Southern Manufacturers Club by about forty mill men including the leading exporters of this section. Mr. Odell brought with him a very complete line of samples of goods now being used in Africa and these were examined by the mill men and many took extensive notes relative to the construction and prices.

After the samples had been displayed Mr. Odell delivered an address which will be found on page 3 of this issue and received the close attention of those present.

After the address the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the mill men present and a copy of same sent the Department of Commerce, Washington, N. C.

We, the Manufacturers of Cotton Cloth in the State of North Carolina, after having listened to a very interesting and instructive address by Mr. R. M. Odell, Special Agent of the Department of Commerce, and after having inspected a very full line of samples of cotton cloth sold in foreign countries, wishing to express our interest in this work of the department, do:

Resolve:

First: That in our opinion the work already done by the Special Agents of the Government has been of great benefit to the textile trade. That this work already done has not yet had time to show the results which we are confident will come from it.

Second: That we wish to combat any idea that there is a lack of interest on our part in this work; and that we cannot urge too strongly upon the Department the importance, in our opinion, of continuing it, and of enlarging it. We would also like to call the attention of those who charge us with a lack of interest that a movement of this kind is necessarily slow in showing results; that it takes time to digest information, and to try out experiments, both in manufacturing and in selling, before we can put ourselves in a position to conform to the requirements of a new market, or to go after a new kind of trade in an old market. That, in the opinion of every manufacturer here that any slackening in this work would be a serious error on the part of the Government.

Third: The exhibition of samples shown by Mr. Odell today has awakened much interest in a number of very large textile manufacturers that they have taken data and propose to try out quite a variety of goods in order to learn at what cost such goods can be made, and if we can make them so as to meet the requirements of the markets, as explained to us by Mr. Odell.

Fourth: We would like to call to the attention of the Department that the greatest drawbacks to our access in foreign markets, especially in South America, Asia and Africa is the matter of financing and collecting for our sales and of freights, and transportation. That we would especially like full information in regard to the banking facilities in these countries of our English and German and other competitors, and if such facilities handicap us as seriously as we think, suggestions as to how this obstacle may be overcome.

Fifth: We wish to congratulate the Department on what it has already accomplished, and to express our firm faith in the greater value that we expect to derive from its efforts in the future.

Sixth: That a copy of these Resolutions be mailed to the Secretary of Commerce.

PERSONAL NEWS

T. F. King has resigned his position at Egan, Ga., and moved to Atlanta.

Ed Henson, of Atlanta, Ga., is now section hand at the Union Cotton Mill, LaFayette, Ga.

L. E. Stancill has resigned his position in the cloth room at the Erwin Mill, Duke, N. C.

Ed Chapin has accepted a position in the cloth room at the Erwin Mill, Duke, N. C.

B. P. Greene, superintendent of the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga., spent Christmas at Trion, Ga.

S. C. Lindsey, of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted a position with the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. J. Hamilton has resigned as carder at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

H. G. Leigh, J. P. Eller and — Isom of the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills paid us a visit last week.

R. F. Fisher, of Stony Point, N. C., has been visiting at Concord, N. C.

Eugene Holt, manager of the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C., was in New York on business last week.

J. D. Bacon is now superintendent of the Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

J. F. MacEnroe, assistant treasurer of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mills, is spending the holidays in the North.

G. R. White has resigned as superintendent of the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jas. A. Fowler, overseer of weaving at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., has been visiting at Concord, N. C., and Hope Mills, N. C.

O. B. Ballard has resigned as second hand in weaving at one of the mills at Anderson, S. C., to engage in another line of business.

W. C. Haney, of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., had the misfortune recently to have one of his fingers cut off by the blade of a folding machine.

P. A. Gwaltney, superintendent of the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C., paid us a visit last week.

L. W. Dixon has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Longhust Cotton Mill, Roxboro, N. C.

J. M. Smith, of Reidsville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Altamahaw, N. C.

C. C. Riddle, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Geo. S. Came, formerly of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Riverside Mills, Worthville, N. C.

W. W. Holly, of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Wylie Mills of the same place.

C. H. Woolecott, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Manchester (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

C. N. Mauney has resigned his position with the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept one in Columbia, S. C.

E. C. Gwaltney has moved to McColl, S. C., and will on Jan. 1st begin his duties as general superintendent of the Marlboro Mills.

J. P. McNeil, formerly superintendent of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., but now of Charleston, W. Va., paid us a visit last week.

John W. Watkins, who is now master mechanic at one of the mills at Augusta, Ga., spent Christmas at Lindale, Ga.

C. D. McDonald has resigned as overseer of one of the spinning rooms at the Erwin Mills No. 1, W. Durham, N. C.

— Jones, who has had charge of one of the spinning rooms at Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C., now has charge of both rooms.

Wm. H. Harriss, agent and treasurer of the Slater Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I., was a Charlotte visitor last week.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
MASON MACHINE WORKS		
TAUNTON, MASS.		
EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Greenville, S. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES.		MULES, LOOMS.

G. W. Brigman has resigned as superintendent of the Richmond Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., to accept a position at Columbia, S. C.

H. C. Townsend, president of the Townsend Mills, Anderson, S. C., is recovering very slowly from the injuries he received when his garage burned some time ago.

J. A. Sparks, formerly with the Limestone and Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., has accepted the position of general manager of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills store.

W. A. Duke, overseer of carding at the Majestic Mills, Belmont, N. C., received a handsome handbag as a Christmas present from his employees.

Robert M. Jeffress, secretary of the King Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., will also be buyer after J. G. King retires on Jan. 1st to return to his former position with the Edmira Mills.

A. Barber, formerly of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., now has a position in the spinning room at the Union Cotton Mill, LaFayette, Ga.

C. J. Huss has been again elected secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., a position he resigned a few weeks ago.

T. B. Camp, overseer of carding and D. J. Gardner, overseer of spinning at the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., gave a supper last Friday night to their second hands and fixers.

J. T. Nance has resigned as overseer of carding at the Manchester Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Patterson Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

M. C. Jones of Egan, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Cochran (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

T. L. Saunders, Jr., of Kannapolis, N. C., has moved his family to Morganton, N. C., and will on Jan. 1st begin his duties as superintendent of the Alpine Cotton Mills.

T. J. McNeely has resigned a superintendent of the Elmira Mills, Burlington, N. C. and will fill a similar position with the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Aurora Mill.

Burlington, N. C.

C. F. FosterSupt.
G. L. LashleyCarder
C. J. JoyMaster Mechanic

Edwards Mills.

Crawford, Ga.

B. T. ComerSupt.
J. A. CogginsCarder
C. E. NickensSpinner
Jas. McCuneMaster Mechanic

Gainesville Cotton Mill.

Gainesville, Ga.

W. E. CheswellSupt.
Mike ElliottCarder
G. W. GreenSpinner
W. B. ReynoldsWeaver
A. P. JonesCloth Room
C. L. BixbyMaster Mechanic

Durham Cotton Mfg. Co.

E. Durham, N. C.

Y. E. SmithSupt.
G. W. CatesCarder
W. A. StephensSpinner
J. R. DavisWeaver
J. W. RhewMaster Mechanic



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Easley, S. C.—In accordance with their recently announced plans, the Alice Mills have decreased their capital stock from \$500,000 to \$379,050.

Haw River, N. C.—The Holt-Granite Mfg. Co. will overhaul its entire equipment and has ordered additional new carding and spinning machinery.

Batesburg, S. C.—The Middleburg Mills have been given the right to increase their capital stock from \$300,000 to \$400,000. No announcement has as yet been made as to whether or not they will increase their plant.

Greenwood, S. C.—The Panola Cotton Mills will add to their electric drive equipment eight induction motors ranging from 5 hp. to 50 hp. with oil switches and accessories, the apparatus having been purchased from the General Electric Company.

Raleigh, N. C.—The new overall plant here which will be known as the Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Co. No. 3, will be open here this week. Twenty-five of the sewing machines have been placed and it is thought that active manufacturing will start on the first day of the new year.

Hendersonville, N. C.—The Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mills, mentioned last week as incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, have organized with R. P. Freeze, president and treasurer, Wm. Bacon, secretary. They will operate 80 knitting machines with a daily capacity of 250 dozen pairs of hose.

Eatonton, Ga.—The Putnam Mills and Power Co. are sinking an 8-inch well at their cotton mill here from which the mill proposes to get sufficient water for running the plant. At present a depth of 100 feet has been reached and in this distance the drills have gone through rock for a total length of 34 feet.

Cordova, Ala.—Scott Maxwell, manager of the Indian Head Mills, of Alabama, announced that orders had been received at the mills for 2,300 cases of canton flannel to be shipped to Shanghai, China, besides a large quantity of domestic. The goods will be shipped during the first six months of the coming year and will go via San Francisco.

Marysville, Cal.—That the new tariff on wool will make possible the resumption of operation on a profitable basis of the woolen mills here is the assertion of John Martin, capitalist of San Francisco. Mr. Martin, however, would not state whether the mills will be reopened. The plant has been closed for several years, and when in operation, gave employment to about 100 hands.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Arista Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White, of Charlotte, for 500 automatic looms to be manufactured by the Stafford Co., of Reidsville, Mass.

Anderson, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Gluck Cotton Mills a semi-annual dividend of three per cent on a capital of \$45,000 was authorized, payable Jan. 1st.

Charlotte, N. C.—Elizabeth Mills, capital \$100,000, have declared a five per cent semi-annual dividend, aggregating \$5,000.

Fort Mill, S. C.—The promoters of the new cotton mill at this place have postponed action for a few days in order to perfect their plans but there is a strong probability that the mill will be built.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Highland Park Mills have declared a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on their \$384,600 preferred stock and a 7 1-2 per cent semi-annual dividend on their \$296,500 common stock. Aggregate of both dividends was \$30,000.

Rome, Ga.—The management of the Anchor Duck Mills have taken steps similar to those taken by the authorities of Lindale to eliminate some conditions that have prevailed in that neighborhood for several months.

It is understood that C. E. McLin, who is in charge of the affairs of the mills has issued a declaration in which he states that no more drunkenness and other law violation will be tolerated.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Proximity Print Works, which is controlled by the same interests that own the Proximity Mills, will be ready to show their new products immediately after January first.

They will consist of printed drills for the manufacturing trades and give promise of high grade indigo work. The pattern range already in hand is large and will give the cutters a large line from which to begin the use of these goods. The Proximity Print Works will sell their product through the Cone Export and Commission Co.

West Point, Ga.—Annual statement of Riverdale Mills: President, Joshua B. Richmond; treasurer, Horace S. Sears; directors, Justin E. Gale, Francis B. Sears, William H. Wellington and Francis B. Sears, Jr. Report of Aug. 31, 1913, shows: Assets—Real estate, \$171,805; machinery, \$353,189; merchandise, \$100,713; stock in process, etc., \$31,619; cash and debts receivable, \$124,638; total, \$781,964. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$350,000; accounts payable, \$3,440; funded indebtedness, \$100,000; floating indebtedness, \$164,188; profit and loss, \$115,797; depreciation, \$48,539; total, \$781,964.

Forest City, N. C.—On account of the absence of J. F. Alexander, the prime mover in the organization of a new cotton mill for this place, no action will be taken for about two weeks. About \$25,000 has been subscribed and if a successful mill man can be found to head the new company the mill will be built. R. R. Haynes, president of the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, has agreed to take some stock in the mill but has not agreed to take the management.

Hickory, N. C.—The A. A. Shuford Mill Co. has placed orders with the Whitin Machine Shops for 1,200 new spindles and accompanying equipment. At present they are installing 13 Hygrosso humidifiers which will be in operation by the first of the year. At this time, all of the houses in the village will be lighted with electricity, and the village will also be lighted with large electric lights. The company is operating both day and night.

Columbia, S. C.—Certificates of dissolution were filed with the Secretary of State by a number of cotton mills which now compose the Parker Mill merger. The mills in question were dissolving their charters as separate entities and now comprise the mill merger of which Lewis W. Parker of Greenville is the head.

The mill were: The Richland Cotton Mills of Columbia, the Fairfield Cotton Mills of Winnsboro, the Greers Manufacturing Company of Greers, the Wylie Cotton Mills of Chester, the Seneca Cotton Mills near Union, the Walhalla Cotton Mills of Walhalla, the Wallace Mills of Greenville, the Capital City Mills of Columbia, the Apalache Mills of Spartanburg, the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company of Camden, the Olympia Cotton Mills of Columbia and the Granby Cotton Mills of Columbia.

Tarboro, N. C.—Through the action of the minority stockholders Judge G. W. Connor has issued a restraining order preventing any sale of the Tarboro Cotton Factory and appointed Heywood Foxhall temporary receiver, naming January 8 as the time for a hearing in the matter.

Recently notices were sent to the stockholders stating that an offer had been made for the purchase of this plant, the offer being \$150,000. The indebtedness of the plant, including a bond issue of \$100,000 is about \$165,000.

The Tarboro Cotton Factory was organized in 1888 by the late W. E. Fountain and O. C. Farrar was the first president. For 15 years dividends ranging from eight to ten per cent were paid annually and in 1890, when the second mill was erected, the company had a surplus of \$65,000. For the last five years it has been operated at a loss. The present capitalization is \$250,000. It is

Greenville, S. C.—Statements from the various cotton mills in Greenville and adjacent towns, show that on January first they will issue dividends as follows:

Mills Manufacturing Co., 3 per cent on \$350,400, semi-annual. Last payment, 3 per cent on \$352,000.

American Spinning Co., 4 per cent on \$350,000 common, 3 1-2 per cent on \$250,000 preferred, semi-annual. Last payment 4 per cent on \$350,000 common, 3 1-2 per cent on \$250,000 preferred.

Piedmont Manufacturing Co., 5 per cent on \$800,000, semi-annual. Last payment, 6 per cent on \$800,000.

Poe Manufacturing Co., 4 per cent on \$1,000,000, semi-annual. Last payment, 4 per cent on \$1,000,000.

Parker Manufacturing Co., 1 3-4 per cent on \$2,000,000 guaranteed stock, quarterly payment. Last payment, 1 3-4 per cent on \$2,000,000.

Franklin Mill, 3 1-2 per cent on preferred stock amounting to \$1,056.50. Last payment 3 1-2 per cent on preferred stock, amounting to \$1,046.

Easley Mill, 5 per cent on capital stock.

Belton Mills, 4 per cent on \$700,000.

Brandon Mill, 3 per cent on \$1,000,000.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The Profile Cotton Mills of this place, again won a point in the before noted injunction suit against George P. Ide, tried before Judge Thomas W. Coleman, in the city court at Anniston, when the court granted a temporary stay of proceedings in the dissolution of the temporary restraining order recently granted the mills. The stay lasts for 10 days, during which the mills may continue to use the water company's property, although they are placed under a \$1,500 bond.

In the argument it was alleged by the attorneys for the mill that the plant could not be run without the water derived from dams on the water company's property and that if the injunction did not stand they would have to close down the mill, throwing a large number of employees out of work and badly injuring business in the county. They asked that the injunction be allowed to stand pending a decision by the Supreme Court, to which the case has been appealed.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The dividends paid by the mills in this city and neighboring towns on January 1st were as follows:

Arcadia Mills, capital \$375,000, 3 1-2 per cent; \$13,125.

Arkwright Mills, capital \$200,000, 3 per cent; \$6,000.

Clifton Mills, capital \$1,300,000, 3 per cent on common stock and 3 1-2 per cent on preferred stock; \$40,500.

Cowpens Manufacturing Company, capital \$120,000, 4 per cent; \$4,800.

Enoree Manufacturing Company, capital \$700,000, 3 1-2 per cent on preferred stock, \$300,000; \$10,500.

Thursday, January 1, 1914.

D. E. Converse Company, capital \$500,000, 3 per cent; \$15,000.

Inman Mills, capital \$350,000, 3 1-2 per cent; \$12,250.

Beaumont Manufacturing Company, capital \$310,000, 3 1-2 per cent; \$10,850.

Saxon Mills, capital \$300,000, 4 per cent; \$12,000.

Spartan Mills, capital \$1,000,000, 4 per cent; \$40,000.

Tucapau Mills, capital \$460,000, 5 per cent; \$23,045.

Whitney Manufacturing Company, capital \$350,000, 3 per cent; \$10,500.

Woodruff Mills, capital \$525,000, 4 per cent; \$21,000.

Pacolet Mills, capital \$2,712,700, 3 1-2 per cent on common and preferred stock, \$94,944.50.

Other cotton mills of the county which will not pay dividends this period are Drayton Mills, capital \$600,000; Apalache Mills, capital \$500,000; Chesnee Mills, capital \$40,000; Fairmont Manufacturing Company, capital \$300,000; Cohan-nett Mills, Valley Falls Manufacturing Company, capital \$75,000; Wellford Manufacturing Company, capital \$35,000.

New Mill Starting at Sylacauga.

The new Eva Jane mill of 40,000 spindles and 1,200 looms at Sylacauga, Ala., will start up January 1.

The machinery equipment will be Whitin spinning, Saco-Lowell carding, Draper looms, plain two-harness weaving on white goods only. Healthy location, spring water, all new houses, with running water in every kitchen.

J. A. Shinn, now superintendent of the Central Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., will have charge also of the new mill. Adv.

Donations to Textile School.

The following machinery was recently donated to the Textile Department of the North Carolina A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C.:

One 180-spindle spinning frame, combination build for spinning warp and filling yarns. Built and donated by the Fales and Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. This spinning frame is the latest and most improved type. The rings were made by the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.; saddles and stirrups by the Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., and the cylinder by the R. Plews Mfg. Co.

Experiments are also being made on different grades of cotton for the U. S. Government and all the roving is being spun on paper tubes which were donated by the Southern Novelty Co., Hartsville, S. C. American Enamel Co., Providence, R. I., donated lease and dye rods; Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass., reeds and harnesses; Hampton Co., Easthampton, Mass., mercerized yarns; Steel Heddle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., two sets doup

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

13



Solves the Moisture Problem

When you buy raw Cotton, Wool, and other fibres you also buy enough water to depreciate your profits—if you do not put the water back into your finished product.

If you have not the correct humidity in your plant for the material you handle—it will lose its moisture.

And you will lose the weight you paid for.

The Turbo-Humidifier puts back the moisture—giving the finished material its natural weight and saving your profits.

The Turbo delivers pure "pulverized water" into the atmosphere of your different departments. It insures in all seasons the right degree of humidity for any condition or material.

It will cost you only a red stamp to get proof of these fact claims. Ask for the proof.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, Commercial Bldg, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

harness; Flexible Steel Lacing Company, Chicago, steel belt lacing.

Is a Dobby a Jacquard?

The question of what is a dobbie and what is a jacquard, and whether certain fabrics imported under the new tariff bill shall be classified and assessed for duty as jacquards, paying a higher rate than dobbies and plain cloths, is not only a problem for the custom house authorities, but also to a number of factors in the local market, who are following up with some interest the administration of the tariff law, as it has been written.

It is contended in some quarters that a dobbie is nothing less than a small jacquard, and that it would be much easier to classify all fancy fabrics as jacquards and assess them for duty as such, rather than to attempt to make any arbitrary dividing line between the two fabrics, or to say definitely that certain cloths are not dobbies but jacquards, and vice versa.

There is no question in the trade that there is a difference apparent to the eye in certain cloths when they are made on dobbie looms and on jacquard looms. A very recent example with which the trade is familiar is that of the popular combination of crepe and ratine weaves known as "New Cloth," with which Burton Bros. & Co. made such a success.

This crepe and ratine combination, when made on a jacquard loom in the plain fabric, presents a very attractive appearance. There is no question that the crepe and ratine combinations have been made on dobbie looms, because any number of factors in the trade in getting out imitations of "New Cloth" used dobbie looms, but the appearance of the fabric was different. The cloth made on the jacquard was not streaky nor did it have lines running through it at regular intervals. It is asserted with good ground for belief that manufacturers attempting to eliminate the streaks when the cloth was made on dobbie looms were unsuccessful.

There is no doubt that there are a number of fabrics which can be made and are made on both dobbie and jacquard looms. In the case of crepe and ratine combination noted above, the difference in the appearance was apparent to the eye. The question whether or not certain cloths are dobbies or jacquards is a difficult one for the trade and the custom house officials to decide. The difficulty which has arisen in regard to this matter is the subject of much discussion in the trade, and it is pointed out as an instance in which little knowledge of actual conditions and technical details was exercised in the framing of the present tariff bill.—Daily Trade Record.

THE GARLAND LOOM HARNESSES

have the right "feel" and appearance.

An important feature of our loom harnesses is their appearance and their "feel." Their smooth finish and freedom from defects show that they will weave well and their soft pliable "feel" shows that they are tough and elastic and will therefore wear well.

GARLAND MFG CO
Saco, Maine



AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Business was light in the cotton goods market last week, due to the holidays. Mail orders composed most of the orders, and even these were not large. Few buyers were in evidence, and most of the houses confined themselves to winding up the business of the year. The position of staple goods and the question of future price levels is arousing attention at this end of the market. The possibility of sharp revision immediately after the first of the year has been greatly discussed and the general opinion seems to be that prices will not go much lower than they are at present. The gray goods market was quiet and the demand for cloths was light. Manufacturers are fighting against lower prices and sales of staple construction at concessions have not been large. There is not a large quantity of goods available for spot deliveries at lower prices. The market for the past month has been quiet with small sales. Mills evidently are marking time and awaiting better demands from the converting trade. Converters on the other hand, are watching prices, which have shown a tendency to soften and apparently do not like to buy large supplies ahead on a declining market.

The situation in fine and novelty goods shows little change. Converters are not buying the finer goods in any quantity, apparently because the sales of the finished cloths have not been large. Converters are not anxious to buy far ahead, due to the fact, it is said, that styles are changing so rapidly and constantly.

While some buyers are looking ahead and quietly filling their needs, others are inclined to wait the turn of the year, and see what developments in the raw material end of the market.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market last week was the quietest for any similar period for months, with sales estimated at 75,000 pieces. This dullness is due principally to the fact that it is stocktaking time and the break caused by the holiday. As is always customary at this period, printers and converters are making their annual inventories and are buying only to cover immediate needs. The anticipated easier money market at the beginning of the new year is expected to have a good effect on the print cloth business and manufacturers here are very optimistic.

Buyers who have been in the market this week have been unwilling to meet quoted prices in most cases. Manufacturers shaded prices on some styles, but held firm on the regulars. There has been very little accumulation of regulars during the last few months with the result that the stock on hand is small. The mills are prepared to hold these goods unless present prices are met, because much improved business conditions are anticipated after the new year. Concessions were granted principally

on odds, medium and wide, and these styles figured in the bulk of the trading. Wide odds fell off as much as an eighth of a cent during the week. A sixteenth of a cent reduction is noted in the 38 1-2-inch, 64x60s styles, of which a small amount was disposed of for quick delivery.

Mill treasurers were not disposed to haggle to any extent with the buyers this week, realizing that their inquiry was largely in the way of testing out the market. Trading was done in small lots because of this stand taken by the mills. They were not inclined to go ahead on any large orders even on the present basis, and absolutely not under concessions, because of the prospects of better business within the next few weeks.

Of the total sales, about a third were spots. Very few contracts were placed to run as far ahead as ten weeks and most of the orders called for immediate or nearby delivery.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std	3 7-8	—
28-in, 64x60c	3 3-4	—
4-yd, 80x80s	7 1-8 to 7 1-4	—
Std, fancy print	5 1-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	6	—
38 1-2-in. std	5 1-2	—
Stark, 8 oz., duck	14	—
Hartford, 11 oz., 40-		
inch, duck	16 1-2	—
Ticking, 8 oz.	13 1-2	—
Std, gingham	6 1-4	—
Brown drills, std	8 1-4	—
Sheetings, southern		
std	8 1-4	—
3-yard	7 1-2	—
4-yd, 56x60s	6 1-4 to 6 3-8	—
4-yd, 48x48s	6 1-4	—
4 12-yd, 44x44s	5 3-8 to 5 1-2	—
5-yd, 48x52s	5 to 5 1-8	—
Denims, 9 oz.	14 1-2 to 17	—
Fine dress gingham	8 to 9 3-4	—
Kid fin. cambrics	4 3-4 to 4 7-8	—

A Sweet Revenge.

A woman entered a railway train crowded with winter tourists and happened to take a seat in front of a newly married couple. She was hardly seated before they began making remarks about her, which some of the passengers must have heard.

Her last year's bonnet and cloak were fully criticised with more or less giggling on the bride's part and there is no telling what might have come next if the woman had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of clever feminine strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the bridegroom, and in the smoothest of tones said:

"Madam, will you please have your son remove his feet from the back of my chair?"—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Can you run a comb-box six to eight weeks on one filling of oil?

If not there's one reason for using



Can you positively say that your card clothing, floors and drawing cans are not oil spattered?

If not there's another reason for using NON-FLUID OIL.

Write today for our booklet on Textile Lubrication. Address Dept. H.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

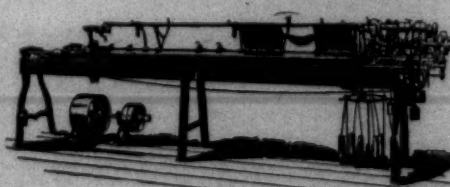
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Christmas week was a very quiet one in the yarn market and very little new business was placed. There were sales of 25,000 to 60,000 pounds, but most of the orders were for small quantities for spot or nearby deliveries. The month of December has been a slow one for new business, this being largely because of the belief that yarn prices are going to be lower. Deliveries in December were generally very good. The fact that deliveries on old contracts continue good is generally regarded as an evidence that the textile lines are in good condition.

It seems to be the general opinion amongst yarn buyers that prices are going to be lower and that cotton will also sell for less. Spinners of Southern frame spun cones have already sold coarse numbers on the basis of 20 cents for 40s and at present there is no trouble in placing contracts at that price.

Spinners of weaving yarns are confident that the prices in this market represent about the lowest at which yarns will be sold this season, and they believe the next price movement will be upward. A dealer who in the past has hit the market more often than he missed it, is of the opinion that spinners will not sell many 20-2 warps at 25 cents this season; nor will buyers be able to get many for 21 or 21 1-2 cents. In this opinion some of the other dealers coincide. They are looking for a price of about 22 1-2 or 23 cents for 20-2 warps. On the finer numbers of weaving yarns, 40-2 to 60-2, the expectations are for a considerable decline below the present level.

Fine numbers of both carded and combed yarns are weak. The demand for them is insignificant. Some of the spinners of 40-2 carded are quoting warps at 32 cents and skeins at 31 1-2 cents; but dealers find it hard to sell anything but small quantities.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20 1-2-21
10s	21
12s	21 1-2-22
14s	22 —22 1-2
16s	22 1-2-23
20s	24
26s	24
26s	25 1-2
30s	25

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2-20
10s	21 —21 1-2
12s	22
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	22 —23
20s	24 1-2
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	27 1-2
40s	33 1-2-34
50s	38
60s	48 —49

Carpets and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	21 1-2
8-4 slack	21 1-2-22
8-3-4 hard twist	19 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	21 1-2
10s	21 1-2-22
12s	22 —22 1-2
14s	22 1-4-22
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	23 —23 1-2
20s	24 1-2
24s	26
26s	26 1-2
30s	27 1-2
40s	33

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21 —21 1-2
10s	21 1-2-22
12s	22
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	23 —23 1-2
20s	24 —24 1-2
24s	25 1-2
26s	26
30s	27 —27 1-2
40s	33 —33 1-2
50s	39

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	21 1-2
10s	22
12s	22 1-2
14s	23
16s	23 1-2
18s	24
20s	24 1-2
22s	25
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 —26 1-2
30s	28

Two-Ply Carded reeler in Skeins:

20s	26
22s	26 1-2
24s	27
26s	27 1-2-28
30s	28 1-2-29
36s	33 1-2
40s	34 —34 1-2
50s	38 —39
60s	49

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30 1-2-31
24s	33 1-2-34
30s	35 1-2-36
40s	41 —41 1-2
50s	46 1-2-47
60s	53 —55

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31
24s	32 —32 1-2
30s	35 —35 1-2
40s	39 —40
50s	45 —46
60s	52 —53
70s	60
80s	69 —70

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

Bid Asked

Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100 103
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115 120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75
Brigton Mills, S. C.	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Chiquola, S. C., com.	105 115
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100
D. E. Cinverse Co., S. C.	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	100
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65
Drayton Mills, S. C.	30 40
Eagle & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80 90
Easley Mill, S. C.	180
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25 50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65 70
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	62 1/2
Gainesville C. M. Co., c'm	75
Glennwood Mills, S. C.	141
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co. S. C.	101
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86
Gloucester Mills, S. C.	80
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.	...
Granby C. M., S. C., pf	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140 145
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102
Hartsville C. M., S. C. N	170
Inman Mills, S. C.	105
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100
Jackson Mills, S. C.	90
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80 86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pf	97
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70 75
Laurens Mill, S. C.	15
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125 133
Lockhart	40
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	65 75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110
Molloyhon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Monaghan Mills, S. C.	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135 140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S.	...

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arista	...
Arlington	141
Avon	...
Brown, pfd	100
Cannon	151
Cabarrus	150
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100
Chadwick-Hoskins, com	85
Chronicle	160
Cliffside	190 195
Efird, N. C.	115 121
Erwin, com	150
Erwin, pfd	102
Gibson	103 1/2
Gray Mf. Co.	117 120
Henrietta	141
Highland Park	185
Highland Park, pfd.	102
Imperial	130
Kesler	150 165
Loray Mills, pfd.	95
Loray, com	10
Lowell	200
Majestic	150
Patterson	125
Vance	70
Washington Mills	10
Washington Mills, pfd.	100
Wiscasset	135
Olympia Mills, S. C., pfd	...
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100 100 & int
Parker, pfd.	40 45
Common	16 20
Orr Cotton Mills	92 1/2
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100
Oconee Mills, common.	100
Oconee Mills, pfd.	100 & in.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	101
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100 & in.
Parker Mills, pfd	40
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144 160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105 115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf	...
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140 160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	126
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64
Spartan Mill, S. C.	125
Tucapau Mill, S. C.	280
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	35 40
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	10
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.	...
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	75
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Watts Mill, S. C.	35
Williamston Mill, S. C.	97
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	96
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.	...

Personal Items

Bryant Kersey has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

H. W. Smith has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

D. B. Neal, of Lindale, Ga., has been visiting at Jacksonville, Ala.

Albert Harris, of Lindale, Ga., has accepted a position with the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Cooperative Store Chartered.

Hampton Mills Cooperative Store of Columbia, S. C., has been chartered by the secretary of state, with a capital of \$10,000. The company has been organized for the purpose of serving several hundred families of the Hampton Mills and it is the plan of the officers to open the store early in the year.

Officers of the company are: W. P. Hamrick, president; T. R. Hazel, vice president, and E. E. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

W. M. Brown Drowned.

W. M. Brown, who lived at the Tuckaseegee Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., was drowned in the river at that place last Sunday night some time before midnight. Mr. Brown had borrowed a dog from the night watchman at the mills for the purpose of 'possum' hunting on an island near the river.

Getting into a rowboat with the dog and a lantern, he set out for the island.

The dog had not come home at dinner time Monday, so its owner instituted a search and found the animal still tied in the boat, which had caught on the first of the two dams in the river near the mills. Just below the first dam is a newer one, and here the body of Mr. Brown was found on some drift.

Gift to Band Leader.

At a meeting of the Loray Mill Band, Gastonia, N. C., held for their usual practice last week the members of the band presented their leader, Mr. Kenneth Todd, with a purse of \$25 in gold as a Christmas present and a testimonial of their high regard for his excellent services in organizing and training the band.

Shoots Negro Employee.

Will Irvin, a negro who had been work at Harriet Cotton Mill No. 3, Hendersonville, N. C., was shot and fatally wounded last week by M. G. Gilbert, who holds a responsible position with the mill and died a few hours later from the effect of the wounds.

It is claimed the negro was in an ugly mood and disputing with Mr. Gilbert. Those who are familiar with the case attach little or no blame to Mr. Gilbert.

Oversers Entertained Their Section Repairers. Enjoy Hospitality of C. F. Hetrick.

Saturday night Dave Neal, second overseer of the No. 3 spinning department; Carl Campbell, second overseer of No. 1 department, and I. K. Edwards, second overseer of No. 2 spinning department together with John Curry, of the spooler department at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., entertained their section hands and a few others with a special supper.

Byrd Mfg. Co. Will Appeal to United States Supreme Court.

The Byrd Mfg. Co., of Durham, N. C., have filed a petition with Judge Conner of the Circuit Court of North Carolina to be allowed to carry to the United States Supreme Court the question of their right to manufacture and sell the Byrd Knotter and it is thought that they will be allowed to carry the case up.

The Circuit Court of Appeals recently decided the patent suit against them and they now wish to test the matter before the highest court in the land.

On last Wednesday evening Chas. F. Hetrick entertained at supper the men and adult employees of the Hetrick Hosiery Mills, Walhalla, S. C., and heads of the families in the mill village. At 8 o'clock they assembled in the Sunday school room, which had been appropriately decorated in evergreens and flowers, and were entertained with music on the Victrola by Chas. J. Peters. A sumptuous feast was spread, and at the close addresses were made by Rev. Massiah Cobb, Mayor W. M. Brown and R. T. Jaynes. The meeting was then closed by other musical selections by Mr. Peters. A most enjoyable evening was spent and all retired expressing appreciation to Mr. Hetrick for his kind hospitality.

Dinner is Given to Mill Superintendents.

Alonzo Iler, representative of L. R. Wattles and Company of Canton Junction, Mass., was host last Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock to the mill superintendents of Greenville and adjacent territory and a few other friends at a turkey dinner given.

en in his offices in the Vickers-Cable building. A splendid menu was served after which an hour was spent in conversation by the guests. The occasion proved to be a most delightful one and was a most pleasant forerunner of the holiday season.

The guests included T. B. Wallace, superintendent Dunean Mill; M. O. Alexander, superintendent of Woodside Mill; T. A. Sizemore, superintendent American Spinning Company; W. C. Bobo, superintendent Judson Mill; H. E. Bates, superintendent Monaghan Mill; J. M. Alexander, superintendent Pelzer Mills; J. M. Cannon, superintendent Simpsonville and Fountain Inn Mills; R. J. Brown, superintendent Mills Mill; Mr. Bobo, boss weaver Mills Mill; J. O. Lewis, James Tice, J. J. Iler, W. B. Iler, J. W. James and H. C. Booker.

Donation to Textile Industrial Institute.

Mrs. A. E. Judd, of Spartanburg, S. C., has announced that she will donate the sum of \$1,000 to the Textile Industrial Institute of that place. The donation has been accepted, with appropriate resolutions by the trustees of the school. The fund was given for the purpose of additional buildings for the institute and will be used in that manner.

A Useful Christmas Present.

A handsome and useful Christmas present which came to us last week was a box from the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of Jersey City, N. J., which contained a large assortment of pencils and erasers. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co. are known to the mill people as manufacturers of high grade graphite and paints but they are also about the largest manufacturers of pencils in the United States and their gift is much appreciated.

Had Heard of Him.

In San Antonio a lady had been entertaining a neighbor's four-year-old son by telling him stories of the war and its heroes, including Grant, Lee and other famous leaders.

The little boy surprised her by saying: "Yes, I've heard of Grant often; we pray to him in our church every Sunday."

The lady, of course, told the little fellow that he must be mistaken.

"No, I'm not," said he; "during the service we always say, 'Grant, we beseech Thee, to hear us.'"

The General was riding along on a blazing hot day when a dilapidated soldier, his clothes in rags, with no shoes, his head bandaged and his arm in a sling, came in sight.

The General stopped. "Why, my good fellow, you seem to be pretty well done up?"

"Yes, sir; I am just a bit," said the soldier. Then, looking up at the General, he said: "General, I love my country. I'd fight for my country. I'd starve and go thirsty for my country. I'd die for my country. But if ever this confounded war is over I'll never love another country!"—Ex.

SPINNING RINGS Best Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co.,

Torrington, Connecticut

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.



Known For Their Quality

On account of their uniform high quality our travelers are recommended by the best spinners

U. S. Ring Traveler Company

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres.

159 Aborn St.

Providence, R. I.

THE FELTON BRUSHES



We Make "The Little Green Comber Duster"

D. D. FELTON BRUSH COMPANY
Manufacturers and Repairers, ATLANTA, GA.



YORKSHIRE GUM

A SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The first of the year is usually the time for many changes among superintendents and overseers and knowing that fact many men are joining our employment bureau.

While we do not guarantee to secure a position for anyone we do give good service and have located a large number of men during the past twelve months.

It costs \$1.00 to be a member of the bureau for 3 months and there is no other charge unless a position is secured in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

Master Mechanic Wanted.

Want a first class master mechanic who understands steam power, rope drive and water wheels. Address

J. W. Manly, Supt.,
V. F. Sawyer has resigned his
Manetta Mills,
Lando, S. C.

Electrician Wanted.

Electrician wanted for mill of 25,000 spindles. Must have good knowledge of motors and also be expert machinist. Address Electrician, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent Wanted.

Superintendent wanted for Worthville plant of Worth Mfg. Co. Give references and state salary expected.
C. J. Cox, Asheboro, N. C., or
J. A. Withers, Worthville, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted.

Want roller coverer of about 30 to 35 years of age. Prefer men of family. Duties will be to keep up belts and cover rolls. Must be strictly sober, reliable and man of good health. Permanent job and good opening for right man. Address No. 1035 care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 538.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Am practical mill man of long experience and can furnish as reference present and former employers. Address No. 539.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had wide experience with cotton mill plants and general repair work. Have first class engineer license. Am strictly sober and attend to business. Address No. 540.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 541.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 542.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 543.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 31 years old. Married. Good habits and a hustler for production. Only reason for wanting to change is larger job. Can give good references. Address No. 544.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience as fixer and overseer. Age 32. Strictly sober. I. C. S. graduate. Fine references. Address No. 545.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Can give A 1 references. Age 39. 25 years mill experience. Held last job for six years. Address No. 546.

WANT position as traveling representative for a mill supply house or for a line of textile books or journals. Have good experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 547.

WANT position as carder or spinner on either white or colored work, either coarse or fine. Have experience on warping, twisting, etc. 12 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 548.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 549.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in a large mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 550.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last job three years and gave satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 551.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant or overseer of weaving by a Northern man. 40 years of age. Married, moral and strictly temperate. 28 years experience on nearly all grades

of cotton goods—plain or fancies, white or colored. Good spinner. Expert weaver, and textile graduate. 3 years in present position. Salary no object the first year. Three workers in family. Best of references. Address No. 552.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 553.

WANTED position as carder, spinner or superintendent. 20 years practical experience as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 554.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 30 years' experience as engineer and master mechanic. Would like to correspond with mill in need of such a man. Address No. 555.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer print goods. Believe in looking out for production, quantity and quality at lowest cost. Have family. Present employers as references. Address No. 556.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed as spinner and assistant superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 557.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 558.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Have had long experience. Held present job three years. Good references. Address No. 559.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but want larger room. Have good experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 560.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or cloth mill. Am experienced on hosiery yarns. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 561.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good reference. Address No. 562.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or winding and spooling and slashing. 15 years experience. Now employed. Can give good references. Address No. 563.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish good references. Address No. 564.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer at present mill since it started and have given satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 565.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 566.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing. Age 36. Strictly temperate. Have had 10 years experience finishing gingham and dress goods. References will be furnished. Address No. 567.

WANT position as superintendent. am now employed but am not satisfied with location. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 568.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 569.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience including that of machinery erection. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 570.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now second hand in cloth room running 80 to 100 styles. Good manager. Age 25. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 571.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Would take place as second hand in large mill. 11 years experience as overseer. Good habits, age 34, married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 573.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and former employees. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed position. Address No. 574.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or
(Continued on next Page)

(Continued from last page)
South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 575.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am rated as first-class carder. Will be glad to furnish references from former employers. Address No. 576.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, winding and twisting. 20 years experience in mill. 7 years overseer. 2 years assistant superintendent. Sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good reference. Address No. 577.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Now employed but desire to make a change on account of location of mill. Can furnish first-class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 578.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have long practical experience and can give good references. Can change on short notice. Correspondence confidential. Address 579.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but experienced on box looms and dobbies. Have run large rooms and always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 580.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 581.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill or weaver and designer. Long experienced on both white and colored, plain or fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 582.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 583.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing is for better salary. Age 45. Married. Member of church. Strictly sober. Experience has been from ground up, on both white and colored work. Address No. 584.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 44 years old. Am strictly sober. Now employed, but can come on 15 days' notice. Good references from present superintendent. Address No. 585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 586.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Prefer Draper job. Address No. 587.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 588.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 590.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for resigning. Good references. Address No. 592.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department but experienced in all. Good references. Address No. 593.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have held present job two years and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references from present and former employers. Address No. 594.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions on plain and fancy goods. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 595.

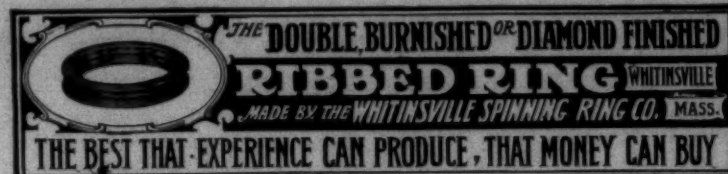
WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 596.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 597.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 598.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Have had long experience and have run large rooms. Good references. Address No. 599.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Experienced on Draper looms. Can give good references from present



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and former employers. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Have had long experience and can furnish fine references. Address No. 602.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 572.

Favors Increase in Age Limit.

Commissioner Watson of South Carolina will recommend to the general assembly that the law as to child labor be not changed at this time except that he will favor a gradual increase of the age limit from 12 years upward. He states that labor conditions in the State are very encouraging and says that children under twelve years of age have been eliminated from the mills. Mr. Watson said that the making of finer goods had a great deal to do with the ease with which children were being removed from the mills. He will recommend that the age limit be put at 14 years and thinks that this could be effected without detriment either to mill families or their employers.

Cotton Consumed in 1913.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The mill consumption of cotton in the United States for 1913 was the largest in the history of the country and the value of cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported was greater than for any previous year, the census bureau reported today.

With a supply of 16,225,734 running bales, the domestic consumption was 5,826,330 bales, or 35.9 per cent; the exports 8,800,096, or 54.2 per cent, and stocks remaining at the close of the cotton year were 1,598,438 bales, or 9.9 per cent. The mill consumption exceeded that of 1912, the previous largest year, by 418,747 bales, and the exports were 1,880,792 bales less than in 1912. Stocks on hand August 31 represented about seven weeks' supply for the American mills.

Spindles designed primarily for cotton numbered 32,149,617, a net increase of 566,938 over 1912.

Massachusetts leads all other states, having 11,075,684, or 34.5 per cent; South Carolina ranks second, with 4,536,353, and North Carolina third, with 3,593,999.

The value of the cotton goods of domestic manufacture exported amounted to \$53,743,977. Exports of cotton cloth, which amounted to 444,792,241 square yards, was valued at \$30,668,234. The value of cotton goods imported amounted to \$63,935,983. The United Kingdom, Germany, France and Switzerland, in the order named, contributed the largest amounts, furnishing 95 per cent of the total.

The estimated number of active spindles in the world for the year ending August 31 is 143,398,000, an increase of 37,717,000, or 35.7 per cent since 1900. Of the total, 55,653,000, or 38.8 per cent are in the United Kingdom; 31,520,000, or 22 per cent in the United States; 11,486,000 in Germany; 9,213,000 in Russia; 7,400,000 in France, and 6,084,000 in India. The total mill consumption of cotton for the year is placed at 21,542,000 bales. The United States, with 5,786,000 bales, leads all other countries, the United Kingdom, with 4,404,000 bales, being second, and Germany, with 1,800,000 bales, third.

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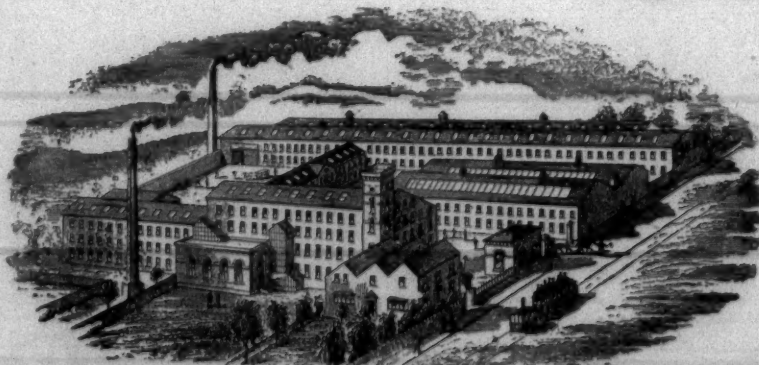
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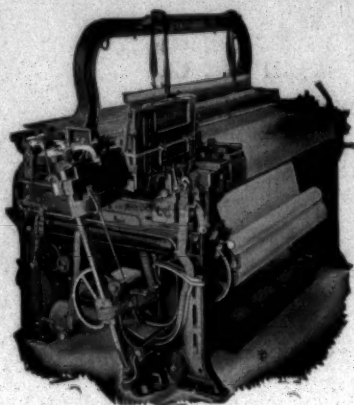
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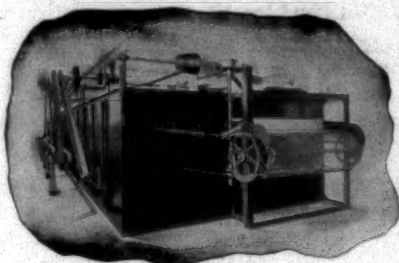
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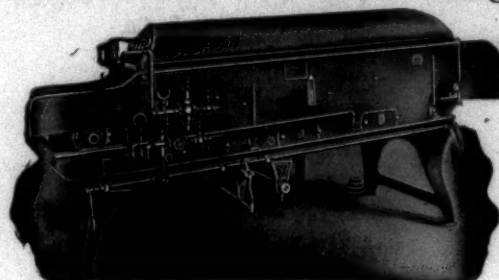
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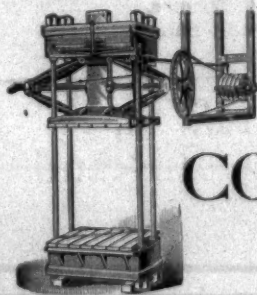
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